

[For the Deseret News.]

Quarterly Conference of Seventies of Iron County.

Convened in the "Council House" at Parowan, Saturday Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Opened with singing. Prayer J. Hoffheins. Moved and carried that S. H. Rogers, (President of the Mass Quorum in Parowan) preside over the conference.

Moved and carried that I. M. Coombs act as clerk.

There being but little business for the consideration on the action of the conference, the time was probably occupied by speaking.

Wm. Leana said he was glad he not got so far along as to be unwilling to settle whatever differences might arise from time to time between him and his brethren. He wanted to try to do right and he would like to see his brethren do the same. Felt satisfied with Parowan and would not exchange his possessions here for the same amount in France, Italy or any other country.

P. R. Wright compared our principles and our society with that of the gentile world. Showed that the prophets could have meant no other land than that of America when he prophesied concerning the kingdom of God in the last days. Said that the organization of the U. S. Government was a preparatory work for the introduction of the gospel; as it could not have been introduced in many of the European governments, on account of the religious intolerance that prevails among them. The late wars in those countries have resulted in bringing about more freedom to the masses that they may be indeed free agents to themselves, either to receive or to reject the gospel when it shall be presented to them.

James Guyman wished to so live that he would merit a present as well as an eternal salvation: hoped to see the day when the constitution of the United States will be respected and its guaranteed blessings enjoyed by all who live under its broad folds.

J. M. Coombs compared the government of the U. S. to the frame work of an arch, and the arch itself to the kingdom of God. Many wise men in the world acknowledge that while all other sects and parties, both religious and politic have the seed of their own destruction implanted in their very organization, that Mormonism incorporates nought but that which is enduring and eternal in its nature, that unlike every other ism, its destiny is ever onward, ever upward; and that it will never reach a point at which it will begin to recede.

Z. B. Decker said, that those who apostatize will have to come back again, and take up their work just where they leave it off. We should not let the cares of the world blind us to our true interests.

J. Hoffheins said, that the arguments which had been adduced this afternoon, were sufficient to convince the whole world of the divine authenticity of Mormonism if it could only have its due weight on the minds of the people. There are very few honest hearted wise men at the head of any of the nations; they have passed away and that is the reason why there is so much confusion.

Pres. R. P. Morris, of Cedar City, said that the more we are tried, the more we will advance in wisdom and intelligence. We should meditate more on the principles of life, for it is by them we exist and by them we will endure. The majority of the Seventies at Cedar feel well. We have commenced trimming up the quorums and cutting off the dead branches, and as a consequence we feel better than for some time past.

Elijah Newman, H. P., expressed himself as being well pleased with the spirit of the meeting.

Adjourned till half-past 6 o'clock p. m.

6 o'clock p. m.

Meeting was called to order by President Rogers. Singing and prayer by W. Littlefield. Br. Littlefield said that he had been away from this place a long time, and was glad to get back once more. Wished that he had remained here instead of going away. He had not been prospered since he left, and he felt that the hand of the Lord had been against him. We had better be in the gentile world, unless we intend to live the religion we possess. He had concluded to settle down here again and hoped that his brethren would overlook his wanderings and faults and give him their prayers and faith.

J. McConnel, of Cedar, spoke of the various influences by which mankind are surrounded, and said, that evil spirits are ever trying to persuade us that we can do better somewhere else than where we are, and thus try to induce us to commence roving, and if we give way to them they will lead us down to hell. The old adage that, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is a true one.

Geo. Wood, of Cedar City, said, our social meetings are for our own individual good. "The way of duty is the way of safety." The course that we take will show what the motive was that brought us here. If we do not live the religion of Jesus Christ, all the riches that we can amass can never make us happy, but if we learn to acknowledge the hand of God in adversity we will not be apt to forget Him in adversity.

C. Y. Webb recommended that we always obey the counsels of the authorities of this church and said that a man who will stay where he is sent will be honored and prospered, while he who will rove about, is restless and unhappy and cannot have the confidence of any, for he does not stay in any place long enough to prove himself.

J. Eyre said he came to the mountains to learn more of the ways of the Lord and to earn an interest in His kingdom.

E. Dalton said, if we could always feel as

well as we do to-night, we should never want to apostatize or to rove about through the world; believed that our Heavenly Father looks upon every man as being what he cherishes most in his heart, and that is the way we ought to judge each other.

Jas. Guyman rejoiced that it was his privilege to live in an age of light.

Geo. Wood wished to make one more remark. He was with br. Geo. A. Smith during his exploration of this country and heard him advise the pioneers of this place to take in a small farm, and that if they would cultivate it well, he knew it would yield more than a large farm half attended to. He had proved the wisdom of br. Smith's counsel.

L. Barton spoke to some length on the same subject.

J. West spoke of the jealousies which exist among the nations, and said, that while they make the loudest professions of friendship they are secretly laying plans for each other's overthrow.

H. D. Bayless said, that all the happiness we ever enjoy we will have to make for ourselves.

I. N. Coombs made a few remarks on the education and training of children.

Wm. Adams said, there is an influence prevailing, more or less, throughout the Territory persuading men to move from one place to another, and to dispose of the staff of life which the Lord has given them as a reward for their toil. This he did not like to see.

Pres. S. H. Rogers said that it was our privilege to learn by observation, but if we will not, we must needs learn by sad experience. We have been warned by those whom we acknowledge as our leaders to lay up grain to supply our wants during a time of famine, which is soon to commence on the earth; if we heed not this counsel we will have to drink the dregs of a bitter cup. This counsel was first given by the First Presidency; it was afterwards given unto the Twelve to preach, and now, lately, the responsibility of preaching and practising it has been rolled on to the shoulders of the Seventies: let us bear it off manfully. Spoke on the duty and calling of the Seventies and advised us to prepare to fill our mission as men of God.

Moved and carried that Z. B. Decker and E. Dalton act as teachers to this quorum during the coming quarter, and that Geo. Cory and J. V. Adams be sustained in the same capacity to the Mass Quorum at Cedar City.

Moved, seconded and carried that S. H. Rogers be sustained in his presidency of the Mass Quorum at Parowan, and that R. V. Morris be sustained in the same office at Cedar City.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Benediction by J. Hoffheins.

SUNDAY, 10 o'clock a. m.

Conference called to order by Pres. Rogers. Singing by the choir; prayer by J. Hoffheins. J. McConnel spoke on the subject of laying up of our grain.

Wm. Adams spoke on the same subject and said he was glad that we in this remote part of the Territory had no market to induce us to sell our produce. He thought that a man who would dispose of the bread which God has given him for the support of his own life and that of his family ought to suffer for his foolishness.

Pres. Rogers moved that our conference be adjourned, to meet at Cedar City on the first Saturday and Sunday in March next: carried.

Moved and carried that the clerk send a copy of the minutes to Pres. Joseph Young, also a copy to the "Deseret News."

Benediction by Pres. W. H. Dame.

SAMUEL ROGERS, President.

ISAIAH M. COOMBS, Clerk.

HAPPY VALLEY MINING LAWS.—Twenty miles east of the Mono Diggings, on the road to Sonora, is a little valley, where gold has been found, and a party of miners lately camped there and adopted the following mining laws:

1. This camp shall be known as Happy Valley.
2. Each miner shall be allowed to hold 250 feet square.
3. All claims shall be allowed to hold 250 feet square.
4. The sage brush shall be for ever free to miners for cooking purposes; but no man shall ever be allowed to monopolize said sage brush land for wood ranches, or for other selfish purposes.
5. The road to these diggings shall not be fenced up, nor shall any toll-gate be established, but the devil will be allowed to examine all who come to his gate, before they come on this side of Jordan, and if they are found to be men "who bear false witness against their neighbors," or if they are found to be tale-bearers, they shall have a "beam" stuck in their eyes and sent back.

The valley is about two miles the other side of a pass in the mountains called "Hell Gate," and about three miles the other side of the "Devil's Cauldron" (the boiling springs).

NOT BAD.—"Yes," said a kind mother, of one of our city churches, helping her little son to learn his Sunday school lesson, "Cain was a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth; he was so bad that he thought every man would slay him. Where could wicked Cain go?" "Why mother," replied thoughtful Johnny, "Cain could have gone to Baltimore."

Rumors were current of considerable differences and even a split in the English Cabinet on the Chinese question.

[For the Deseret News.]

EDUCATION....By Sirius.

No. 4.

Fortitude is a principle that should be early instilled into the mind of a child. Instead of this, how many mothers are making moral as well as physical cowards of their children. It is to be hoped that but few parents in this Territory are guilty of the revolting practice, so prevalent in the world, of instilling into the minds of their children from their earliest infancy, a horror of death—teaching them to regard it as the most dreaded event which awaits them—and of holding up this, so called, king of terrors, as a bugbear to scare them into doing right—an end, by the way, which it never accomplishes. Still there are a thousand ways in which cowardice is, where fortitude and courage might be, implanted in the youthful mind. Yonder little fellow whose eyes are not looking where his little feet are running, stumbles and falls. Having been sympathized with, and helped before, instead of getting up immediately, he waits for help and looks half round, uncertain whether to cry or laugh. His over kind but weak mother, instead of saying, 'Jump up my son, and try again,' runs to him, picks him up—and so overwhelm him with caresses and words of condolence, that he becomes really frightened, thinks he must have been badly hurt, or at least in great danger, and commences the common nursery chorus at the top of his lungs. His sister, perhaps, has cut her finger slightly, and comes to her mother with a smiling face to have it tied up. "There, do you see what you've done you naughty girl—look at the blood running, aren't you afraid to touch a knife any more?" And the poor child becomes positively alarmed, and begins to think possibly she may bleed to death. But there are a thousand such ways in which some parents instill cowardice into the minds of their children. If they are really hurt, instead of letting them know the extent of their injury, control your feelings, encourage them, and don't let them think it's half so bad as it is. True there are some children who are too rash and destitute of caution, who need a little restraint in that respect. But even then, care should be taken that fear, instead of proper caution is not implanted in their minds.

Instead of impressing them with a dread of water, for fear they should drown, or of horse-back exercise for fear they should be thrown; it is much better to guard against such evils by early teaching them to swim and to ride. Instead of teaching them to shrink from death with horror and dismay—let them be taught to value life only so far as it can be usefully and nobly employed. Instead of educating them to seek to prolong their days at the expense of self respect, friendship, freedom, and every generous impulse of their natures—teach them rather to sacrifice life, than honor, virtue, integrity. That was a noble saying of the Roman mother to her son, as, handing him his shield, she sent him forth to battle for his country—"My son, come back with it, or upon it!" Did it cost that mother no pang to part with her child—were there no misgivings in her heart when she gave him that counsel? Yes—but she loved his honor better than his life. But the history of the world is full of examples of the noble and self sacrificing heroism of mothers, worthy of our imitation to-day.

Among the Spartans, cowardice was ranked as one of the worst of crimes, and their children were early trained to the most vigorous habits of fortitude and endurance, both of body and mind. It was their pride to be able to endure the most exquisite physical tortures without allowing a sign or expression of pain to escape them. I often think of the Spartan youth who stole a fox and hid it beneath his tunic to carry home. The enraged animal began to gnaw into his bowels, but rather than betray himself by word or sign, he endured the torment until he at last dropped dead in the street. Here was a noble spirit of endurance worthy of a better cause. The sons of ancient Rome—when in its meridian glory, before it had become corrupt and enervated by luxury—were not less heroic. On one occasion, when the city was besieged by a powerful army, and destruction seemed to await it, a number of Roman youths banded together under the most solemn oaths to deliver and avenge their country, or die in the attempt. A few of them, by night, entered the lines of the enemy, for the purpose of assassinating the hostile king and general, who was with his forces. They were discovered and taken prisoners. On being brought before the king, they openly avowed their intention, and one of them thrusting his right hand into the fire, held it there until it was consumed, and then turning to the king, told him there were five hundred young men as brave as he who had sworn to deliver their country or die. The king was so touched and surprised by this act of heroism, that he at once concluded a favorable and generous peace with the Romans.

But we need not look back two thousand years for examples of this kind. Wisdom, virtue, patriotism, nobility of soul, did not die with the ancient Romans or Spartans. There are just as heroic, just as devoted, just as self sacrificing and patriotic mothers, sisters and daughters in our mountain fastnesses, as Rome or Greece ever contained—and many of Zion's sons are not behind those of the former in noble, daring deeds. It only wants circumstances to develop these virtues which are now slumbering in abeyance. When, in after years, the 'History of the Mormons' shall be read by the world, it will tell of silently, uncomplainingly endured suffering, of self sacrificing devotedness, of noble heroism—unsurpassed, if not unequalled among any people or

nation. The huge, blazing, crackling fire that surrounds and speedily destroys the suffering martyr, reflects its light far and wide, draws thousands to the sight and excites their sympathies and admiration. But yonder wretched sufferer, endures a thousand fold more agonizing torture, unknown and unnoticed, because the smothered, smouldering fire which is slowly consuming him, emits no light, no noise, to tell of its cruel, bloody work. So is it with the unseen, silently and patiently endured, pangs of the heart. The world neither sees nor appreciates them; tho' often the weary sufferer would, if he could, gladly exchange his mental agonies for the martyr's flames. It is only the brilliant, dazzling external act—which so often proceeds from pride or love of fame, as from true generosity and devotion of soul—that commands the notice and admiration of the world.

Fortitude of mind, if not more necessary, is as much so as fortitude of body. Or in other words, it is as necessary to fortify the mind against mental, as against physical suffering. May old and young, be endowed with this necessary virtue.

DESERET ALPHABET.

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* In the following example when the name of a letter occurs, as for instance 7 in TEARS, instead of 7ə46 it is 746.

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WANTED!
1000 POUNDS OF CAST IRON, by Bird & Foster, Cabinet Makers and Turners, East Temple street, opposite Bishop Hunter's residence. 42-4f

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,
from the North End of Utah Valley:

ONE large Black OX, about nine years old, one horn a little lopped, branded on left side 7 and O P on one hip and H R on the other.

Also one black and white OX, branded on the right hip by an inverted D U, stubby horns and strained, walks wide.

Also, one dirty White OX, with small blue specks, branded W C on the left thigh; long, small horns.

Any one knowing where the said oxen are and can give such information as will lead to the recovery or bring them to the possessor at Lehi city, shall be liberally rewarded.

I have also in my possession one Red Roan OX, about 8 or 9 years old; brand d H S on the left side near the back bone; also, J and diamond on the left hip the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

(42-2) WILLIAM CLARK, Poundkeeper.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

ON Monday, 16th January, 1860, will be sold at Public Auction, the property known as the HOT SPRING BREWERY, near the point of the mountain between Salt Lake and Utah valleys, together with the stock, fixtures and improvements thereto appertaining.

The stock, etc., consists in part as follows:—Hogs, sows, shoats, mules, oxen, wagons, harness, household furniture, etc., and everything necessary for carrying on a large and extensive brewery.

The property consists of a large and commodious HOTEL, situated half way between Camp Floyd and Great Salt Lake City; a BREWERY capable of making 500 gallons of beer per day; a Stable and Corral and all necessary outbuildings.

All indebtedness of the concern will be taken in payment for purchases at the sale.

For further particulars apply to Radford, Cabot & Co., Camp Floyd, or to Hereford, Mogo & Co., Hot Springs, Brewery. (42-4) HEREFORD, MOGO & CO.